Female:—Antennae about two-thirds as long as body; prosternum more finely punctate; elytral apices emarginate, sutural angle dentiform. Length 15 mm.

Holotype: male (No. 5348, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.), and allotype female (No. 5349) collected at Ash, Nevada, Jan. 10, 1940, by Mr. Ira La Rivers, to whom the writer is indebted for the privilege of studying the specimens.

This is possibly the largest and most robust species of the genus and may be readily recognized by the form and coloration. It is related to *C. ater* Lec. from which it may be distinguished by the larger size, more robust form, reddish brown elytra, densely white-pubescent scutellum, more densely pubescent pronotum and abdomen and the form of the elytral apices.

The Identity of Neoempheria flavohirta (Coq.) n. comb. and Neoempheria digitalis Fisher. (Diptera: Mycetophilidae.)

By Elizabeth G. Fisher, Research Associate, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

A rare species, treated by Johannsen as *Mycomya flavohirta,* I consider to belong to the genus *Neoempheria* because vein C ends at R_5 before the wing tip, a faint spurious vein is present in cell R_5, and the male terminalia are of the *Neoempheria* rather than the *Mycomyia* type.

This species differs from all other Nearctic *Neoempheria* in the hyaline wings.

I have examined the type which agrees with the specimen figured here. The specimen in the Johannsen Collection (figured by the author in her thesis, Cornell University, 1937) is neither conspecific nor congeneric with this species. The only specimens known to the author have been examined and are listed below. The British Columbian females may possibly be distinct.

Neoempheria flavohirta (Coquillett) (Figs. 1 and 2.)

Sciophila n. sp., Slosson, Ent. News, IX, p. 252, 1898.

Sciophila flavohirta Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 595, 1901.

Mycomya flavohirta Johannsen, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 93, p. 47, 1909. Johannsen, Maine Agr. Exp. Sta., Bull. no. 180, p. 182, 1910. Johnson, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., VII, p. 81, 1925.

Male: Total length 6 mm. Head black above; face and palpi yellow. Scape yellow, the distal edge of its basal segment with a ventral black streak. Flagellum yellow basally, black distally. Ocelli two.

Thorax entirely yellow with no indications of mesonotal stripes. Scutellum with four marginal setae.

Legs yellow. Fore basitarsus shorter than its tibia; microtrichia regularly arranged. No mesocoxal spurs.

Wings hyaline. C ends at R_5 but before the wing tip; Sc_1 ends in C; Sc_2 ends over the middle of small cell R_1; cell R_1 about three times as long as wide; a faint spurious vein in cell R_4; petiole of M shorter than M_3; Cu forks proximad of the base of R_5. Microtrichia of the wing membrane irregularly arranged. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen yellow; the sixth tergite black. Terminalium yellow; unusually large; tip of ninth tergite black with strong black setae.

New Hampshire: Franconia, Grafton Co., (Mrs. A. T. Slosson), [1 ♂ *type,* U.S.N.M.]. Same data, [2 ♀, U.S.N.M.]. (Slosson, 1898; Coquillett, 1901; Johannsen, 1910; Johnson, 1925.)

British Columbia: Kaslo, (H. G. Dyar), [2 ♀, U.S.N.M.].

Washington: Swauk Creek, Kittias Co., June 28, (A. L. Melander), [1 ♂, A.L.M.].

Neoempheria digitalis Fisher is the male of *Neoempheria didyma* (Loew). The synonomy and known distribution are given below.

Neoempheria didyma (Loew)

Sciophila bimaculata Loew (nec von Roser), Berl. Ent. Zeit., X, p. 6, 1866.

Empheria didyma Loew, Berl. Ent. Zeit., XIII, p. 136, 1869.

Neocempheria didyma Johannsen, Maine Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. no. 180, p. 160. Smith, Ann. Rep. N. J. State Mus., 1909, p. 723, 1910.

Neocempheria digitalis Fisher, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., XLV, p. 390, 391, 1937.

I have examined specimens from: Ontario (English River, type locality); Maine; New Hampshire; Massachusetts; New York; Pennsylvania; Virginia; Michigan and Wisconsin. The species has also been recorded from Vermont and New Jersey.

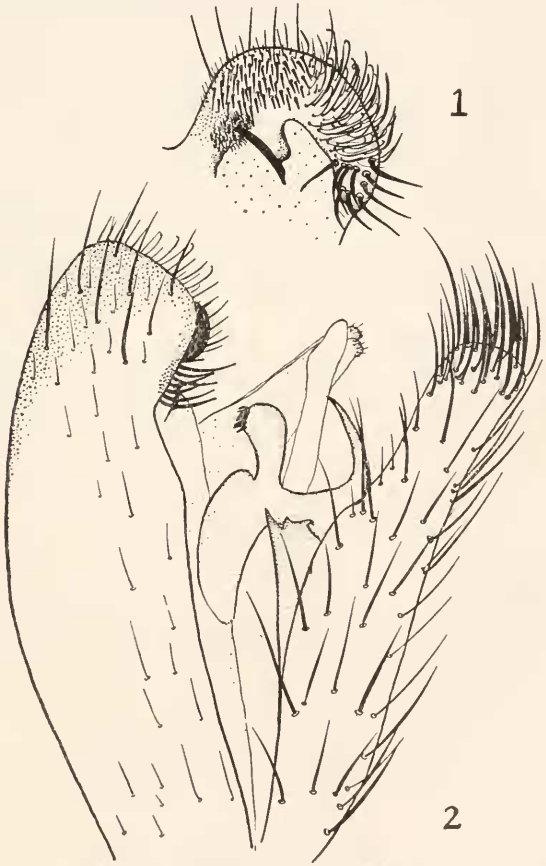

Fig. 1. *Neocempheria flavohirta* (Coq.). Mesal aspect of 9th tergum half, caustic potash preparation of male terminalium. Fig. 2. *Neocempheria flavohirta* (Coq.). Lateral aspect of entire male terminalium, morphological dorsum on left.